WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1867.

The Battle Grounds Around Petersburg. We publish from the Petersburg Express extracts from the correspondence of the New York Times in reference to scenes and incidents connected with the siege and fall of Petersburg. We commend them, not only for their great interest, but for their

general accuracy. The facts concerning the battle of the "Crater" are especially interesting and correct. Derived from General Mahone, whose troops dislodged the Federal forces on that occasion, they can be relied upon as most accurate. There are two errors in reference to other matters, however, into which the writer has been led, twhich we desire to correct.

The first is in regard to the troops defending Fort Gregg in the desperate encounter on the 2d of April, ending in its capture. The correspondent says, "the defence of this work had been intrusted to a body of Mississippi troops, numbering in all about 250 men." The writer of this ar ticle, being Chief of Staff to Major General Wilcox, upon whose line Fort Gregg was situated, took part in the immediate disposition of the troops on that occasion. Two brigades of WILCOX's division, LANE's North Carolina and Thomas' Georgia, were vainly endeavoring to check the advance of the Federal troops, who had carried the works to the right. General HARRIS coming up with his brigade of Mississippians, was ordered to garrison the bastions to the right of Gregg-the larger portion taking to the right. The remainder of the brigade went forward to assist Wilcox's troops. The only garrison then in Gregg being a Virginia artillery company which had been in charge of it for some weeks. The troops in front being forced back, were ordered to concentrate at Gregg, and the improvised garrison consisted of troops from the brigades of HARRIS, LANE and THOMAS, a Mississippi Lieutenant-Colonel being in immediate command.

Three distinct attacks were made, and the relief of which we were bringing reinspeak of the conduct of the garrison, but

The next error is in regard to the time of the death of Lieutenant General A. P. one of his most trusted Lieutenants.

# University of North Carolina.

We are under obligations to Rev. CHARLES Phillips, Secretary of the Faculty, for a Catalogue of the University of North Carolina for 1866-'67. We note the attendance of one hundred and twenty-eight students, as follows: North Carolina 107, Alabama 9, Georgia 4, Tennessee 2, Texas 2, Flori-1, Mississippi 1, New York 1, and Virginia 1. Among others, we notice the names of Menses. John McIlhenny, Platt D. Walker and Charles E. French of this city ; J. S. Barlow, J. S. Battle, A. Porter, J. Battle, W. S. Battle, Jr., R. H. Lewis, J. W. Philips, J. W. Powell, J. P. Rives, and R. H. Speight, of Edgecombe; W. Alston and Isaac H. Smith, of Halifax ; T. A. McNeill and J. E. Purcell, of Robeson ; W. S. Little, of Anson, and J. D. Williams, Jr., of Favetteville.

From a copy of the Commencement Exercies sent to us by a friend, we are glad to see the name of Platt D. Walker among the Sophomore Competitors. We hope to receive a letter giving an account of the Commencement in a day or two.

We shall be glad to chronicle the renewed prosperity of our! Alma Mater, and sincerely hope that the Trustees inaugurated measnres during the present week which will se cure the prosperity of the University. Col. Hall, who with Governor Clark, compose the Senate branch of the committee ap pointed at the last session of the Legisla ture, left here during the early part of the week for the purpose of making an investigation into the affairs of the University, to inquire into which was the object of the committee. We hope the report which they will submit, will be such as will give the Legislature a clear insight into the wants of that institution, and the means necessary to place it again upon a firm foundation. North Carolina cannot afford to let the University languish and die-it is too indelibly connected with her glorious past-too necessary for her prosperous future-to be permitted to be entirely blotted out or degenerate into a second-class insti-

# The South.

The following views of the New York Journal of Commerce are so forcibly put, rial column

gerrymandering the South to give the Radi- and our duties increased or rendered dis- the Treasury.

of the Union are left out of view.

course exhibits are a disgrace to us. An of our District Commander. in thousands of instances this spirit led lature, and other important matters also re- accordingly. them to the verge of the battle-field; and quire an early session of that body. The cowardice, it led into the heat of battle .-

the blood-for-blood doctrine, that a nomicusing the great crime. That the compulsion was only nominal, no one can doubt. possession of Fort Whitworth, immediately At every moment, from 1861 to 1865, the is fully impressed with the necessity of a the base of supplies of the Southern army. that the Legislature should meet for the of War, gives his reasons for removing the There was never an insurrection, never a purpose of adopting the system, if for dream among them of casting off the nominal yoke of servitude. They were willing for granted that the Legislature will meet so that \$4,000,000 appropriated might be erate side in this as in most of the other

but a short distance from it when it fell, to but who desire to add the terrors of legal to interfere with the ordinary civil adminforcements, we are prepared not only to past, explain on what principle they draw with the purposes for the consummation with perfect accuracy as to its composi- the negro in questions relating to confiscation, treason, and the like?

HILL. The writer says: "At the time Fort side, helped in the awful bloodshed of Cold representatives of the people at this time. Gregg was carried, Generals Hill and MA- Harbor, should not be tried as a traitor .-HONE were in conversation with Lee, at It is even agreed that the free negro who tiary, we shall have more to say in the his headquarters." Fort Gregg did not took a shot now and then for the fun of future. In a report made by Governor fall until 9 or 10 o'clock; General Hill was the thing over the deadly works in front of Worth to the Legislature last winter, the killed about two miles to the right of Petersburg, ought not to be punished as a advantages of the Chatham Coalfields was Gregg about sunrise. It was not the fall traitor. But who will define the distinc- alluded to as a desirable location, should of Fort Gregg to which General Lee direction? The pressure at the South which a State prison be built. We desired to reted the attention of General Hull, as that drove young and old into the ranks was fer to this matter to-day, but are unable to bastion was at least a quarter of a mile in tenfold more visible and tangible than the lay our hands upon this report. We hope State and joining those who were desirous affair. rear of the line of works, but it was the pressure on the negro. Why not have to be able to find it soon. breastworks some distance to the right of some sympathy for the white man? Why Among other subjects that should com-Gregg. To this point General HILL rode, this fundamental distinction which tends to mand the attention of the Legislature, is taking with him several couriers, and had a conflict of races? Certainly the day of the resumption of the payment of the infinally sent them all back save one, in wisdom and of calmer thought and wiser terest on the State bonds. If North Caro- must be expected of me. charge of Federal soldiers, who had strag- action must be before us. It is impossible lina ever intends to pay her honest debts, gled too far to the front, when the occur- that a nation should go blundering on in it is high time she should give other evirence, as related in the letter, deprived the this blind inconsistent manner forever .- dence than promissory ordinances and pa-Army of Northern Virginia of one of its Our present policy at the South, districtic resolutions. If the present Legismost able commanders, and General Lee of tinguishing as it does white from black, lation is to end our political troubles and the as truly in danger of being verified, history to the depreciation of the white and Union to be restored, at a less cost than

> which their course does accomplish. Riot, necessity upon our people. and more and more bloodshed, follow their tracks. The generals to whom we allude have thus far succeeded in keeping their of the work done in the Southern States | There is much cotton produced along many years a more serious state of feeling proper and inevitable. than now pervades our business circles.-Ruin stares men in the face, and its approach is hastened by the folly, the mad-

# The Legislature\_A Penitentiary\_The

ness with which politicians are using the

military position to accomplish their nefa-

rious purposes at the South."

State Debt We were not surprised at the position as sumed by some of the papers of the State in regard to the August session of the Legislature; but we did regret to see others desiring an interference on the part of General Sickles to prevent the reassembling of that body this summer, either by a direct order or by means of a petition diand in such accordance with those we have rected to the Military Commander by the endeavored to impress upon our readers, members themselves. If there was no work that we give them the benefit of our edito- for the Legislature to do, and although the spot. One of the defendants had \$3,000 purposes for which the session was appoint- on his person and a certificate of deposit "Whether they will or won't, the people ed were already provided for, we should for \$12,000 more. must face the fact that the prosperity of dislike very much to see the ordinary civil the North is closely identified with that of administration interfered with by the milithe South. It is time to see the truth that tary, and especially to have the Legislature there is something else to be done with the of the State, without cause, dissolved by Southern people besides this business of military edict. We have seen the civil aumanaging them with reference to the fu- thority too frequently subordinated to milture power of the Radical party. There itary power-one by one our laws have are other interests at stake than this one of been abrogated, our privileges curtailed,

cals an increased vote in Congress. For tasteful—our hearts have mourned with no sensible man will dispute that the pres- shame and mortification at the humiliation ent management of the South is wholly which a relentless and proscriptive particontrolled by the question of future power | zan Congress has brought upon our noble and plunder for a party. The interests of State-and we should be the last persons the country are forgotten. The interests in the world, for the sake of a trifling expense, as poor as our people are, to invite "The absurdities which our present further and deeper humiliation at the hands

example is visible in the twaddle of Radi- We are glad that our respected cotempo- unionist Thomas J. Durant in his place. cal men about treason. Among the inhab- rary, the Raleigh Sentinel, has changed its The order is as follows : itants of the Southern States there is not mind upon this question, and is now as one man in a hundred, black or white, that anxious to have the Legislature convene in has not been an enemy of the government. August or even at an earlier date, as it was The most ardent aiders and abettors of the previously desirous of having the members rebellion were to be found among the non- petition General Sickles to dissolve it .combatants, the females and the negroes. The very great and increasing importance The negro population was deeply imbued of a Penitentiary is giving a sufficient hereby removed from the office of Governor of every lover of his country. But even of be impregnable, for the guns perfectly gress "do for us? with the spirit of hatred to the North; and reason for the reassembling of the Legis-

where they could overcome their innate alterations in the code for the punishment of crime in this State have been so rapid and The Southern army was attended by large so frequent that the need of a Penitentiary and appointing Wm. Baker in his place. numbers of negroes who, from choice, con- has suddenly become a crying necessity. tinued in the field, and who were as ardent The safe and economical confinement of enemies of the "Yankees" as any of their the hundreds of criminals who now crowd the State dockets, and whose punishment "Here we have, then, a population of has been limited by military orders, almost some millions scattered through the South- exclusively to imprisonment and hard laern States, who have come under the do- bor, demands the building of a Penitentiary of War an order requiring Gen. Sheridan lend the greatest charm to the country minion of the law, and are now subject to without any delay. The ordinary jails of such punishment as the government may the various counties are insufficient and inadminister. But no one dreams of punish- secure, and the imprisonment too expening them. Why not? Because it is said sive to meet the requirements of the pres they were slaves, and their acts were to be ent criminal code. The buildings at presregarded as compulsory. It is then conce- cut in use were not designed to hold prisded by the most enthusiasti devotees of oners for a long term of years, and no adequate force or means exist to provide for a State authorities be permitted to proceed in the nal compulsion is sufficient reason for ex- useful and economical employment of the time of prisoners at hard labor.

The Sentinel learns that General Sickles negroes held possession of the homes and Penitentiary, and thinks it highly desirable nothing else. Be this as it may, we take it servants, and their masters had implicit according to its adjournment in August, confidence in their fidelity, both to them unless sooner convened by the Governor, and the Confederate cause. Emissaries and at present we can see no purpose for were among them all this time, seeking to such a course, and we do not believe that of this act, and made the acknowledgment "Looking at these facts, will the gentle- dividual opinion of the necessity of the executions to the slaughters of these years istration of the State, unless it interferes a distinction between the white man and of which he has been placed in military command over the Carolinas. Reconstructabate this trouble and afford immediate the base of the hill. When the galleries tion cannot be impeded by the meeting of relief, which the honest disbursement of were completed, and all was in readiness, more, with the tattered ensigns, the up-"It is agreed on all hands that even the the Legislature, and may be very much negro, who, with rifle in hand, on the rebel promoted by the assembling together of the

In regard to the question of a Peniten-

the elevation of the black over him, the entire destruction of our State Govern- the following editorial headed Coffee, Cotis a disgrace to civilization. There ment, North Carolina cannot hope to enter ton and Constitution, in which is quoted is no satisfactory explanation of the the list as an equal aspirant for wealth and this paragraph: conduct of some of the generals now in population with the heavy and damaging command at the South, nor is it improper load now resting on her credit. To comto attribute to them a desire to provoke ha- pete successfully in the race, she must gird | the fact that three very important Southern tred and perpetuate discord, since there is up her garment about her loins and not no choice between charging them with this permit them to drag in the filth and mire desire and with the grossest stupidity. - of Repudiation. This is a subject of vast fore it is beyond reasonable doubt that they ing of the General Assembly, we shall rework with intent to accomplish that result | fer to it again and endeavor to impress its

# Tarboro' and Norfolk.

There is an effort on foot in Norfolk to establish steam communication between departments in a state of turmoil, and in that city and Tarboro'. The entire capital giving their Northern radical friends abun- required is \$75,000, of which \$45,000 has dant material for abuse of the South .-- already been subscribed. It is desired to With such generals the condition of the raise the full amount to have the line in South may be fairly regarded as hopeless. readiness for the next fall trade, by which So long as they remain in command the means it is expected that at least 25,000 prospect will grow darker and darker. Up bales of cotton, which now finds its way to to the present moment a careful estimate other markets, will be brought to Norfolk.

by the military officers convinces us that it the banks of the Tar in the counties of amounts to this, namely, from a condition Edgecombe, Pitt and Beaufort, and the of comparative quiet and hopefulness for successful establishment of this line will be white and black, they have brought things of great benefit to the planters in that reinto a much worse state for both, and gion. We dislike to see the produce of whereas the relations of the two races were North Carolina going to enrich the people peaceful and mutually satisfactory, they are and build up the commerce of the ports of the acts of the generals and the men they if others display liberality and energy,

which, when dissolved in water, will make fifteen men blind for four days. The lids which acts as an astringent, and the beggar cannot see until the effect wears off. -The lids are tightly closed, and if they are forced open there is a temporary film over voting. the pupil which would deceive any but the most skillful occulist. The judge senten-ced the men who enticed away the boy and the mother of the boy to six months in the work house in default of a \$1,000 bond for good behavior. It is interesting to know that these \$1,000 bonds were given on the

Last week a snow drift, forty rods long and several feet deep, was to be seen on Town Hill, Sandsfield Massachusetts, just over the Connecticut line.

The imports of sugar at Boston this year it is estimated, will reach 100,000 hogsheads and of molasses 200,000 hogsheads. Gen. Samuel Fessenden of Maine, declines the office of Assistant Secretary of

### LOUISIANA.

Removal of Governor Welles and Bppointmoving them.

On Monday, Major General Sheridan,

#### HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,

NEW ORLEANS, June 3, 1867. Special Orders No. 50 .- His Excellency, the Governor of Louisiana, I. Madison Welles, having made himself an impediment to the faithful execution of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, b directly and indirectly impeding the General thereto. Mr. Durant will be obeyed and respected

P. H. SHERIDAN. George L Hood, Assistant Adjutant General. At the same time General Sheridan issued orders removing the Street Commissioner, cause of the removal was neglect of duty, and the uncleanly condition of the city. Some time ago Gen. Sheridan deposed the two rival boards of Levee Commissioners, one of which had been appointed by tion will bring many to look with wonder Gov. Welles, and the other by a secession and admiration upon a spot invested with Legislature. The Governor thereupon ob- so deep a historic interest. It is very certained from the President and Secretary of tain that ere long those very features that to withold the execution of his order re- around Petersburg will have disappeared garding the Commissioners. This order and already, what with the action of the on the Boydton plank-road, between the be larger at the ensuing election than the

#### WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 3, 1867.

Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, New Orleans : Application having been made to the Presiden the Board of Levee Commissioners, and that the execution of the State laws, the President directs further instructions. You will please report the facts in relation to your order, with the reasons we traveled safely, we reached the "Cra-

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. Gen. Sheridan, in reply to the Secretary Levee Commissioners. He says the Lousi-

bisbursed by a board of rebellious antece-

dents, and adds "After the adjournment the Governor appointed a board of his own, in violation party by securing for it votes at the time of pealed to Gen. Sheridan to sustain it, which he would not do, as the question would ing both Boards was issued."

Of Gov. Welles the General says: "I say now unequivocally that Gov. Welles is a political trickster and a disunionist.— I have seen him myself, when I first came the troops were allowed to huddle into the to this command, turn out all the Union crater instead of going forward, so that men who supported the Government, and they were finally driven out, captured or whom had not doffed the gray uniform. -I have seen him again, during the July riot of 1866, skulk away where I could not find him to give him a guard, instead of comof preserving the peace. I have watched him since, and his conduct has been as

# Remarkable Prediction,

following from the dusty closet of the past, which is a remarkable prediction, and one furnishes no parallel. The Raleigh Stanlard of the 20th of April, 1850, contained

The New Orleans Crescent, speaking of the three Southern institutions, says: "It is worthy a paragraph to reannounce

Institutions were simultaneously inaugurated, two hundred and thirty-eight years ago-if Bancroft, the historian, be authority on the subject. In the years 1620-'20, They are none of them stupid, and there- importance, and in view of the early meet- slaves not cotton were first introduced into the colony of Virginia; in 1621 the first written colonial Constitution was ordained and established in Virginia.

The Mr. Holden of that date then says: It is, indeed, a remarkable coincidence, that the establishment of these three "institutions "-slavery, the cotton trade, and constitutional Statute—the very basis of the national prosperity of the South, should have such chronological identity. And we predict that as tney were born together so will they die, if die they ever do. The slave labor institution will go, as it came, a few months in advance, and the crash of State Constitutions, of laws and statutes, will follow quickly, hand in hand with the downfall of cotton and other agricultural and commercial interests, introducing the nation to an era of anarchy, of individual, social and political distresses. The fact of the stability of the whole, and though it moves all danger of such occurrence.

# Female Suffrage.

The question of female suffrage, which ow becoming dangerously disturbed by other States at the expense of our own, but has been agitating several of our States for some time, was brought up in the British employ. All this reacts with terrible force while our own citizens waste time and op- on May 20th, in connection with the Reon us at the North. There has not been in portunities in idle repinings, this result is form Rill. Mr. Mill moved his previously announced amendment providing for female suffrage, and it was debated at length. A curious case has just been tried in the In the discussion, after Mr. Mill made his New Orleans courts. The children of a speech supporting the amendment, it was blind mendicant having been enticed away opposed by Mr. Karslake, who urged that by some other professional beggars, the fa- it would lead to the enfranchisement of ther brought suit. One of the witnesses | married women; by Mr. Laing, who pointtestified that nine out of ten who are led ed out that it must be followed by the adabout as blind have good, sound eyes. The mission of women to the House of Complan to make blind beggars is this: The mons; by Mr. Onslow and Lord Galway. mons; by Mr. Onslow and Lord Galway. imposter secures a piece of blue stone, who pressed Mr. Mill to withdraw it, as it placed many admirers of the fair sex in a false position. Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Denman of the eyes are then batoed with the liquid and Sir G. Bowyer supported the amendment, which, on a division, was rejected by a vote of one hundred and ninety-six to

> GRAND ROYAL ABOH CHAPTER OF NORTH CA ROLINA .- The Convocation of Royal Arch Masons just closed has been a very interesting one, and visitors from many Chapters were in attendance. The following officers were duly elected and in.

Alfred Martin, Wilmington, M. E. G. H. P. W. J. Hicks, Raleigh, E. Dep. G. H. P. Wm. Murdock, Salisbury, E. G. K. W. W. Dunn. Kinston, E. G. S. Thomas W. Brown, Wilmington, E. G. Treas. Thos. B. Carr, E. G. Sec. Thos. M. Gardner, E. G. C. H. Rev. Hugh McAlpin, Clinton, G. Chaplain. R. W. York, Raleigh, E. G. P. S. C. T. Alexander, Charlotte, G. R. A. C. J. L. Scott, Graham, G. M. 8d V. J. W. Gulick, Goldsboro', G. M. 2d V. J. H. Separk, Raleigh, G. M. 1st V. E. Turlington, Wilmington, G. Tyler,

The Battle Grounds of Petersburg.

The New York Times of Friday contains a long and interesting letter from this city. ment of Thomas J. Durant las Governor the writer of which is doubtless Mr. Swinof Louisiana The Levee Commissioners ton, the historian of the late war, whose and General Sheridan's Reasons for Re- works have been received as well at the these works enveloping Petersburg. The lature. South as at the North. He has lately been on a visit to Petersburg, where he received commanding the Fifth Military District, many courteous attentions, and spent severemoved I. Madison Welles, Governor of ral days in examining the old battle Louisiana, and appointed the well-known grounds, in company with former Confederate officers. The letter is too long for tersbarg from the westward side. But at the State and district officers, to make all re-publication in our columns, but we can. Fort Gregg they were stopped. The de- of our laws, and be exempted from taxanot pass it over without making some ex-

"Were the battle fields around Peters-Europe, I dare be sworn they would visited by more Americans than do now tensely interesting as they ought to be to Louisiana, and Mr. Thomas J. Durant appointed those who do come here but few obtain any intelligent conception of the siege, of the character of the tremendous defensive works which cover the country around Petersburg, of the true nature of the military operations here carried on; and indeed the only attentive observers I have noticed here are some English visitors, come all the way from across the water to see the famous battling ground of Grant and Lee. I hope the time will arrive when a juster appreciaelements and of man's destroying finger, many of the lines and works have crumbled

Of course no man visits the lines without making the "Crater" an object of special of the United States, by the Governor of Lousiana attention. The account is lengthy, but it and others, for revocation of your order removing | will be read, and continue to be read, with never-flagging interest:

"After a ride of a mile and a half over that all further proceedings be suspended until very rough ground, which, thanks to our sure-footed and admirably trained horses, ter." This, it will be readily remembered, is the scene of Burnside's famous mine; and in examining this and other parts of the line, I have had the advantage of the company of Gen. Mahone, the most skillana Legislature last Winter passed an act ful and enterprising of Lee's commanders, continuing the old Levee Board in office, and the officer who figured on the Confedoperations during the long siege.

"The fort under which the mine was conis the "crater," is placed on what was a considerable salient of the enemy's front. after the explosion, which was a perfect no, it is a dream; back to your graves, you success, the assaulting column went for shadowy forms in blue and gray, and leave ward; but owing to great mismanagement, put in their stead rebel soldiers, some of killed. As these things are well known, there is no occasion to recite them in this letter, the object of which is to put on record such new facts as I have discovered in

informs me that of the South Carolina vention. troops in the fort and in the works to the If the Military Bill left it discretionary of the Southern States, and reduced our right and left, about a hundred were killed | with the Convention to form such a Con- representation in Congress. It did not disthe first time. Having occupied the breach | see proper to adopt, then there would be | frage. But now, both these dishonoring made by the explosion, it was the design some excuse in voting for a Convention .- and fatally ruinous principles are established that the Union troops should without halt- But when ordered and required, in violation by the Military Bill, and the people are the fort known as Cemetery Hill; but this rate so mischievous and degrading a feathhis seeming craven and cowering spirit? Had it been done, it has been claimed that the people of South Carolina, prompted by vention, establish negro suffrage, and dis-Petersburg would have fallen, and I have the spirit of liberty, should cry out "touch franchise our prominent men, confiscation for standing here on Cemetery Hill, one must know that it will be impossible to the other day, that this ought not to scare readily sees that it takes in reverse every- maintain a just, wise and permanent republus, for we were all ruined pecuniarily, and thing the enemy had, both to oppose this lican form of government where a majority had nothing left to confiscate. He thought advance-at least, not more than a hundred of the voters are ignorant, stupid, demi- it was too late in the day to dishonor ouror two of the South Carolina brigade, who savage paupers. They ought to see, too, selves in order to save the remnant of our had been holding a position in reserve. So that the peace and quiet of the State can- property. I think if any one will read the facts continued for three hours; and it is tagonistic races clothed with equal politiand was developed by the inquiry which lision in their contests for power. In two- that Thaddeus Stevens is the only promi General Grant instituted into the affair, thirds of the districts of South Carolina, nent member of Congress who has ever sugbaulked complete success. Finally Lee re- the negroes have the majority of voters. covered himself, and withdrawing Ma- They may and will elect their sheriffs, never, with all his ability and influence, hone from his position, a mile and a clerks, ordinaries and tax collectors. They been able to persuade others to adopt it .half to the Confederate right, he will send their own members to the Legis- He then goes on to show that such a policy That officer, riding over the scene with me, members of Congress. explode right in the hole. Finally, toward olina. noon, after our own men had long called to We have a foretaste of negro legislation seventy-three, not one-half of the House the Yankees to come in, they fluttered the assisted by Radical cunning, in the platwhite handkerchief, and all that had not form adopted at their Charleston Convenmust do, if he has any regard for the premeanwhile succeeded in crawling back sur- tion. Before they had been allowed to cast servation of his life, liberty and property that had been buried up in the explosion— lege, they boldly proclaim that property fail, and vote for good men, endorsing on they were all covered with earth and looked alone, and not person, is to be taxed. Re- it, "against convention." These are the as though they had grown there." And so member this avowal is publicly made by words of the Military Bill, and must be used ended what Gen. Grant at the time very those who have no property to be taxed.

justly styled "this miserable affair."

April ? the day after Five Forks, a gener-Sixth Corps having succeeded in bursting It would really seem, from this programthrough everything in its front, the troops me, that the black race are to be a sort of aron the left towards Hatcher's Run swung istocracy in South Carolina. They are, by round towards Petersburg, and moving up their superior numbers, to have the reins the Boydton plank road, advanced on Pe- of Government in their hands, and elect all body of Mississippi troops, numbering in all or to their revolution in 1790. The white about 250 men. They were perfect marks- man must cultivate the lands, pay the taxburg situated in some remote corner of men and intrepid soldiers. The assault was es of the Government, and obey the laws made by the division of Gibbon; and stand- made by the freedmen! This is what the ing on the parapets of Gregg, one sees the friends of Convention are innocently previsited by more Americans than do now valley through which they advanced to the paring for themselves and posterity! What attack. Adequately manned, the fort would worse can a Black Republican "Rump Con-This was soon apparent to the assailants, defeating the call of a Convention. This is for not advancing they were met by so dead- very true, while so many white persons are ly a fire that the line staggered and broke. determined to vote for it, and a portion of Attack after attack was made but in vain, the newspaper press of the State refused to till at length the defenders were reduced to publish anything on the other side. If the thirty men. Then in a renewed rush the white race were united as they ought to be Union troops carried the fort; but it was by every principle of honor, patriotism and found that the loss was above five hundred, interest, they could very easily vote it so that each of these skilled riflemen brought down. In the country, remote from the down two assailants. In connection with influence of vile, Radical emissaries the the defence of Fort Gregg I must also men- freedmen know very little at present about tion a fact which I learn from Gen. Ma- the right of suffrage, and care less. They hone in regard to the death of the distin- will not go out to register and vote, and guished Confederate corps commander, A. | many of them will vote with employers .-P. Hill. Gen. Lee's headquarters were but But this will not be the case long. In all a short distance in rear of Gregg, in a house probability the white vote of the State will fort and the town. At the time Fort Gregg black vote. It will not be so in another was carried Gens. Hill and Mahone were election. in conversation with Lee at his headquarters. As the firing grew nearer and nearer, Lee, intently listening to the sounds, suddenly turned to Hill and said: "How is this, General? Your troops are giving way." Upon this, Hill, mounting his Not one of them can be a member of the horse, dashed to the front; but while galloping down the road he suddenly came

from his horse dead "And now we are back again; and looking down from the heights, taking in the character of these memorials of the war as a whole, I cannot help feeling that it was a spirits around the political cauldron into wonderful siege and a wonderful defence honorable alike to the valor of both ar- tional rights, Republican principles and demies. Students will come here to see ex- parting glory of South Carolina. structed, and of which all that now remains amples of the most remarkable military engineering ever executed; and so long as tion, there will be something ineffably mean men heed the deeds of their fellows the in knowing that they have obtained their arouse them into action on the side of the General Sickles will interfere in any way to Gen. Sheridan that his object was to dis-Union, but they refused the temptations. with its meeting, whatever may be his intion and the site of the fort, the ground over now, and gone into history; but to ored through life. But this disgraceful sa-The old board refused to turn dips midway into a ravine, and from this it me, standing on this Cemetery heightbeing in the fort during the two first, and men who have never yet seen a battle field, session. He can certainly have no desire over its papers to the new board, and apprises into a hill of perhaps forty or fifty standing here in the gloaming and looking it is into a hill of perhaps forty or fifty feet, on which the work which it was desig- down on the debris of fort and frieze, it is of the State, and in filling all the offices in nated to blow up stood. The ravine, which no longer past but present. For lo! out of the State. Every Judge on the bench from then have gone to the Courts and have was guarded by the Union pickets, afford. the earth rise troops of shadowy figures, the venerable Chief Justice down to the taken a year to decide. The State was then ed perfect cover to troops in the operation and nimbly pressing into trench and para-youngest member of the Judiciary, must overflowed and poor people suffering. To of mining, and the tunneling was begun at pet, grasp with ghostly hands muskets of vapor. It is the embattled armies once four millions would give, an order dissolv- the mine was exploded on the morning of piled terraces of struggle, and the yell and the 30th of July. It is familiar to all that cheer of surging and swaying lines. But

down your arms!" shouted the General .-

But the men quickly sprang behind a tree,

and, leveling their pieces, fired. Hill fell

### Ex-Governor Perry Reiterates His Views-Denunciation of Negro Suffrage and the To the Editors of the Columbia Phanix:

us to our work-day world.'

There is one important and vital fact bers of Congress should wish to exclude from which should be remembered by those who the councils of the nation all representathe course of my intercourse with many are going to vote for a Convention. The tives who are worthy of being regarded as ing out as a manly representative of the Confederate officers who took part in the Military Bill makes it obligatory on the Southern men. They have so long indulg-Convention to provide for unqualified ne- ed in vulgar and malignant abuse of the "On the morning of the explosion the fort | gro suffrage in the State Constitution. No South, that they would naturally feel unand the rifle trenches to the right and left discretion is left with the Convention to pleasant in having a true Southern man sinuous as the mark left in the dust by the were held by a brigade of South Carolina adopt or reject this odious feature. They listening to their billingsgate. It is very movement of a snake. I say again that he troops. The work was defended in addi- are not allowed to establish impartial suf- likely, too, that Mr. Sumner and others is dishonest, and dishonesty is more than tion to the infantry, by a battery of four frage, and require property or intelligence might not, from old associates and remem-Is-pounder Napoleons, under Captain Pe- in the voter, whether white or black. All brances, feel exactly safe in uttering their gram, an officer I have met here. The fact must vote who are twenty-one years old, calumnies. But that honorable and spiritthat I have met him here at all is due to whether or not they have property, or can ed Southern men should consent to vote One of our cotemporaries rakes up the the circumstance that on that particular read and write, or are white or black .- for such exclusion, is to me most passing morning he was at his camp a mile to the This fundamental error, this black "Tro- strange. rear; for as to his command they were all jan horse," full of strife and woe, must be South Carolina, and the whole South blown into eternity—all save two that were introduced into the State Constitution. - with one voice, rejected indignantly, last dug out. Besides this loss Captain Pegram | There is no help for it if we go into a Con- Fall, the Constitutional Amendment, which

-a fact which I believe is now known for stitution as they, in their wisdom, might franchise any one or establish negro sufing press forward to a height in the rear of of the right of self-government, to incorpo- ready to adopt them? What has produced purpose was not carried into execution. - ture in their Constitution, it does seem that It is urged that unless we vote for a conlittle doubt this would have been the case, not, handle not, the unclean thing!" They will be adopted by Congress. A friend said, paralized was the enemy that this state of not be preserved where there are two anplain to see that only such shameless mis- cal powers, and the inferior race superior contended, that there is no danger on this management on the part of the officers, to it in numbers. They must come in col- subject from Congress. Mr. Greeley says

sent him to recover the ground. lature, and elect their own Governor and would not benefit the freedmen, while it If we lived in a monarchy, or were to be Southern States. how he brought his troops round unper- continued under military rule, then mutual dependence, however, but increases ceived under cover of a hill-how, strik- both races might be properly governed and ing a ravine a little to the (Union) right of made to do justice toward each other. In would render their destruction a more dis- the fort, he brought his men forward to- a republic, the people are the sovereigns, astrons totality, it at the same time re- ward the position and advanced, hidden by and they must be wise and virtuous, or some low ground. "When I arrived," their Government will practice the most (loquitur Mahone), "I counted eleven bat- revolting tyranny and oppression, Look tle-flags along the parapets; eleven times at Mexico, where they have had a republic two are twenty-two, (counting two hun-founded on a stupid, ignorant, mongrel dred men to a regiment), twenty-two hun-population. Their government has been dred men; but then I reflected that many nothing but a succession of bloody revoluof the colors were run forward simply to tions and cruel military usurpations. Withbring up the men, and I saw that there out the highest virtue and great intelligence could not be that many. Disposing the troops thus and so, we went forward and the Union troops crowded back into the England attempted one in 1640, but it was crater and the breastworks. It was about a melancholy failure, owing to the ignor-9:30 o'clock when we made that first charge. ance and viciousness of the masses. France which the stupid negro will not have, when My men pressed forward so close that they has tried the experiment twice, and after his selfishness and passions are aroused. could take up the muskets left by the ene- wading through rivers of blood, had to my on the ground and pitch them, bayonet seek repose in despotism. In both Eng-downward, into the crater. The place, land and France, at the time those efforts however, was made very hot by the Union were made, there were thousands distinbatteries; but at length I got up some guished for their virtues and talents; but mortars, (they were little things that you the great masses were ignorant and unincould tote), we planted them within fifty formed, and were swayed by their passions yards of the work, and throwing the shells and vices. But how infinitely superior were for a hundred feet into the air they would those masses to the freedmen of South Car-

> rendered. I saw a good many of our men a vote, or exercise the first political privi-In other words, the negroes are to pay no fluence others to vote the same ticket, with The defence of Fort Gregg was one of taxes toward the support of the Govern- the same endorsement. Having done this the most gallant actions of the siege, and as the death of Gen. Hill was connected with it, we copy the account in full. We have heard several versions of the circumstances and their aged and infirm parents must be heard several versions of the circumstances. The same endorsement. Having the the same endorsement. Having the heard same endorsement and heard same endorsement and heard same endorsement and heard same endorsement. Having the heard same endorsement and heard same endorse heard several versions of the circumstances and their aged and infirm parents must be under which this distinguished officer came supported by us. We must support, too, to his death, but as the annexed statement their idle and vicious who become paupers. was derived from General Mahone, we receive it as authentic:
> "Coming back by the Boydton plank"
>
> The hearty, hale negro man, who makes his hundred or two hundred dollars per annum, and spends it foolishly, must not see of Georgia, to which he had been annum, and spends it foolishly, must not see of Georgia, to which he had been annum, and spends it foolishly must not see of Georgia, to which he had been annum, and spends it foolishly must not see of Georgia, to which he had been annum, and spends it foolishly must not see of Georgia. road, we strike once more the defensive be taxed one cent to educate his own chil- elected. line of the Confederates. Here, first of all, dren or to support his own father or mothlying across the road, is Fort Gregg, a er. They declare, also, that the lands must be divided into small tracts, and that it is week.

ly fail to pause here when he knows what a not good policy for one man to own a large esperate deed of valor was done therein. landed estate. In other words, every ne-On the morning of Sunday, the 2d of May, gro must have a home. The wages and means of getting that home will be explainal attack was made along the front of all ed hereafter, in the Convention or Legis-

But it is said that it is in vain to think of

In the last State Convention, which assembled in Columbia, in 1865, there were gathered together all the illustrious men of the State. It was a body of men unsurpassed for their wisdom, virtue and talents. proposed Convention. They are all excluded by the military Bill, and deprived even upon two men in blue uniforms. "Throw of voting for members of the Convention. The proposed assemblage will be composed of negroes, Northern men, traitors to the State, and a few gallant and honorable young men, who may possibly consent to become candidates, and be elected, in some of the upper districts. It will be a motley, heterogenous collection of white, gray and black which is to be thrown the honor, Constitu-

To the few young men in that Conventhrow aside his gown and will no longer be permitted to administer justice in South Carolina. All who have served in the Legislature, or filled the office of Justice of the Peace, are excluded from any participation in the administration of the Government. In the place of those Judges, Governors, Legislators and distinguished men, who are disfranchised and declared unworthy of holding office, the negroes are substituted!

It is not surprising that the Radical mem

only excludes from office the leading men

speech of Horace Greeley in Richmond, on confiscation, he will see, as I have always gested such a scheme, and that he has would entail ruin and starvation on the

But we are told that if we do not adopt the Military Bill and vote for a convention, something worse will be imposed on the Southern States. In my opinion, nothing worse than negro suffrage and a negro Government can be forced upon us. It would be a thousand times preferable to remain under military rule, and submit to all the exactions of military authority. cers of the army are generally honorable men-of our own race, and intelligent men, who have some regard for the opinion of the world and their own reputation. They are acting, too, under the direction of the President and his Cabinet, who are wise and enlightened statesmen, and will have some regard for justice and humanity,

There are some who advocate the voting for a Convention as a means of controlling the negro vote. They seem to forget that the Convention is bound to establish negro suffrage and that no discretion is allowed on this subject. In my judgment, negro suffrage is the ne plus ultra of all political

I now repeat what I have said in my former articles. Let every one, not disfran chised, go and register his name. This he instead of "no convention." Let him in-

Rev. John W. Beckwith, rector of Trin-